

File Sharing Using LAN In Peer To Peer Network

Rutuja Gadekar¹, Ashwini Ranade², Apurva Bakale³, Vrushali Lokhande⁴, Mr. D. S.Thosar⁵

^{1,2,3,4} BE Computer Engineering Students, ⁵Assistant Professor
Department of Computer Engineering
S.V.I.T. Chincholi, Nashik.

Abstract: File sharing is one of the oldest applications of the internet. One way of sharing files online is for a user to upload files to a common space on the web and others users can download the files from the common web space. The objective of this project was to design an offline file sharing system where users can upload files and other users can download them. This project is about sending Data without using Internet or Bluetooth because these days Smartphones acquiring the whole world via Android os where one uses apps to fulfill their needs. But for sending SMS or Data either they will have to send message by normal manner or by using E-mail or Apps. This application works on the same paradigm as E-mail does. What happen if Internet Balance get finished unfortunately at that time when he or she is in great need of that, than one can't send data from any app , at that time this app can be proved to be a boon for the person, sometimes Government has to send guidelines via E-mail to their employees, villagers etc. or any Catastrophe occurs than Doctors could help the people by sending guidelines where mostly internet connection not available at that point of time this app can be fruitful and one can send files through sms to remote area also. With this low-cost application a user can send Attached file like .txt, .pdf, .doc etc. with maximum characters as compared to normal SMS.

Keywords: Data Transfer, Network, FTP Protocol, LAN.

I. INTRODUCTION

The proposed framework Even in mobile we can send audio, video slides etc. too means sending data becomes easy via MMS (Multi Media Services). In the same manner we can also send text file with compressed format to the recipient without using internet or Bluetooth using this application where charges will be deducted as per service providers. Now among the several features there is one feature named SMS in which humungous applications has been developed and still counting. Among them one is mine called "DataTransfer without using Internet or Bluetooth", in which our main focus is to send data like text file by attaching it to the button just like in E-mail. And send it to the remotely present recipient. There is one more motto of mine is that the charge deducted from the balance of the user must be nominal means sending the message using this application causes normal message charge deduction. And it counts as the number of message has been sent.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Vitri Tundjungsari [1] it proposes the approach for exchanging of information at the emergency condition. They have used the efficient methods for information distribution and collection. It supports the best coordination and the cooperation of peer-to-peer concept. This approach focuses the reputation-based trust management of file sharing to minimizing the time wasting in the download of poor quality file

This paper [2] discusses the Perform Trust – to bring the intensive trust based model for the group of peer's trustworthiness for high performance. It compares the performance of feedback history and to evaluate the current performance of the system. This work provides the virtual domain for all peers to collect the information of current peer's performance and assessing the trustworthiness. It also increases the effectiveness and benefits of file sharing.

Ali Fattahol man an, Hamid R. Rabiee [3] this work is mainly focused on the large-scale PieceAttacks beside numerous real BitTorrent networks, and they observed that the success of attack in extends to the download time for file sharing with the targeted networks. It handles the large number of resources like the contents which is in public distribution for copy right and BitTorrent networks beside Piece-Attack. In long term periods, the Piece-Attacks are not able to calculate in the BitTorrent networks.

Martin Matzner, Friedrich Chasin [4] it focuses on the electric vehicles (EVs) charging infrastructure. To solve the problem of charging of EVs they have used the peer-to-peer sharing and collaborative consumption methods. It describes the approach of information technology based peer-to-peer services and research action. It uses the novel application for the sharing financial system. The main goal of this work is to go forward to find the solution of EVs and discussion of the predominantly infrastructure-creating (PIC). embedded in the web page by the Customization-Copy-Paste feature. The flexible invocation of telecom services by ordinary Web 2.0 users will greatly promote web-based telecommunication applications.

Takashi Yajima, Hiroki Ushikubo [5] this paper assess the trustworthiness of the nodes participated in the P2P systems and finds the malicious nodes behavior by using the reputation aggregation scheme. This method collects the local scores of each transaction and finds the global scores for the reliable communication between peers. This paper also focuses the newly joining peers of reputation scores used by NP Trust.

Yipeng Zhou, Tom Z. J. Fu, and Dah Ming Chiu [6] in this paper, they point out and explain the main difference between many studies to serve user requests based on the scheduling of peers, and then it performs the different scheduling to lead the “optimal” replication methods. The proposed unique request scheduling model is used to describe the maximum no of peers that are used to serve a request. This model of scheduling is called Fair Sharing with Bounded Degree. By using this unique model is compared to various replication approaches for number of degree bounds and it observes how and why various replication methods are special depending upon the degree. The proposed system is also proposing a distributed replication algorithm and to describe this algorithm is possible to settle itself for good working of scheduling in different degrees.

PROBLEM DEFINITION

Online File Sharing is practice of sharing files among different users across the internet. Common forms of file sharing are FTP (File Transfer Protocol) model and P2P (Peer-to-Peer) file sharing network. Another common form of sharing files over the internet is for a user to upload files to a website and allow other users to download them from the website. There are a lot of issues to consider when developing such a website

III. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

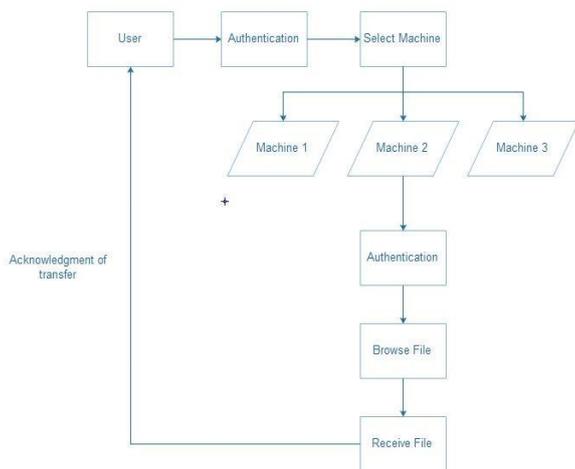


Fig -1: System Architecture Diagram

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM:

File sharing is one of the oldest applications of the internet. One way of sharing files online is for a user to upload files to a common space on the web and others users can download the files from the common web space. The objective of this project was to design an offline file sharing system where users can upload files and other users can download them. This project is about sending Data without using Internet or Bluetooth because these days Smartphones acquiring the whole world via Android os where one uses apps to fulfill their needs.

V. ALGORITHM

MQTT PROTOCOL:

The **Message Queuing Telemetry Transport (MQTT)** is a lightweight, publish-subscribe network protocol that transports messages between devices. The protocol usually runs over TCP/IP; however, any network protocol that provides ordered, lossless, bi-directional connections can support MQTT. It is designed for connections with remote locations where a "small code footprint" is required or the network bandwidth is limited. The protocol is an open OASIS standard and ISO recommendation (ISO/IEC 20922)

AES:

AES has been adopted by the U.S. government. It supersedes the Data Encryption Standard (DES), which was published in 1977. The algorithm described by AES is a symmetric-key algorithm, meaning the same key is used for both encrypting and decrypting the data.

In the United States, AES was announced by the NIST as U.S. FIPS PUB 197 (FIPS 197) on November 26, 2001. This announcement followed a five-year standardization process in which fifteen competing designs were presented and evaluated, before the Rijndael cipher was selected as the most suitable

VI. MODELS:

- **Login and Registration :**
Here we are implementing the feature where user are able to login and register to our application and save their credentials
- **Selecting the File to transfer:**
We are providing user with a feature where he can select the particular file to user destination
- **Selecting the Destination :**
Here the user is selected by other user to send the data .
- **Acknowledgment of file received:**
After successfully delivered the data user gets the acknowledgement of file.

VII. MATHEMATICAL MODEL:

System Description :

$S = (I,O,F)$

Where,

- S: System.
- $I = \{ I1, I2, I3 \}$ are set of Inputs
Where,
I1 : Select File
I2 :Select User
 $F = \{ F1, F2 \}$ are set of Function
Where,
F1 :Processing
F2 :Transferring files

$O = \{ O1 \}$ are set of Output

Where,

- O1 : Successfully File Transfer
- Success Conditions :Proper database.
- Failure Conditions :No database, internet connection

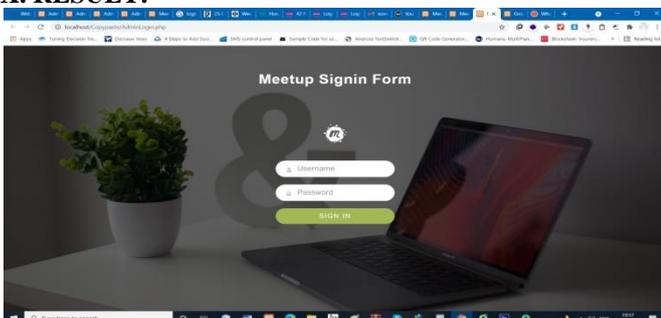
VIII. OUTCOMES:

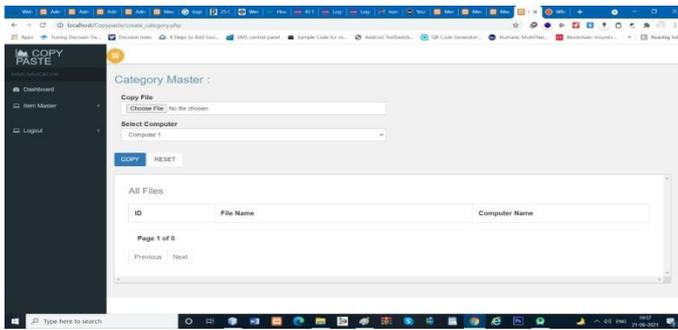
- Easy to used
- Transfer files without internet

IX. APPLICATIONS:

- Organizations
- Schools
- Personal

X. RESULT:





Here we are executing the element where client can login and enlist to our application and save their qualifications, The proposed structure Even in portable we can send sound, video slides and so forth also implies sending information turns out to be simple through MMS (Multi Media Services). In a similar way we can likewise send text record with packed configuration to the beneficiary without utilizing web or Bluetooth utilizing this application where charges will be deducted according to specialist co-ops.

XI. CONCLUSION

This System we proposed that sending .txt, .pdf, .doc etc types of files could be boon for the world because one could send files even when there is shortage of internet balance, Government could send their guidelines using this system to their employees, doctors could send guidelines to the catastrophic area, remote areas like villages etc.

REFERENCES

- Rutuja Gadekar, et al., "A Review On file Sharing using LAN in Peer to Peet Network" in IJRTI 2021 Volume 6, Issue 6.
- K. Ogawa et al., "One-to-many File Transfers Using Multipath-Multicast With Coding at Source", Proc. IEEE HPCC'16, pp. 687-694, 2016.
- S. Kandula, I. Menache, R. Schwartz, and S. R. Babbula, "Calendar for wide area networks," ACM SIGCOMM Comput. Commun. Rev., vol. 44, no. 4, pp. 515-526, 2015.
- H. Zhang et al., "Guaranteeing deadlines for inter-data center transfers," IEEE/ACM Trans. Netw., vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 579-595, Feb. 2017.
- S. M. Simon Murphy, "No ID, no checks... and vouchers for sob stories: The truth behind those shock food bank claims," in Daily Mail, ed, 2014.
- G. Han et al., "A hybrid mobile crowdsensing framework for sensing opportunities compensation under dynamic coverage constraint," IEEE Commun. Mag., vol. 55, no. 3, pp. 93-99, Mar. 2017.
- Allen, et al., "Radical Simplification of Data Movement via SaaS. Preprint CI-PP-05-0611, Computation Institute, 2011.
- Costa, S. Large Data Volume Transfers on Geographically Distributed Environments, MSc Dissertation- COPPE/UFRJ, 2009 (in Portuguese).
- J. Gustavsson, et al., "Global food losses and food waste – Extent, causes and prevention," FAO, Rome 2011.
- A. Nagata et al., "Delivering A File by Multipath-Multicast on OpenFlow networks", Proc. IEEE INCoS13, pp. 835-840, 2013.